

REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

MAY 31 1922

Dated at Washington, D. C.

May 31st, 19 22

Register of Copyrights,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named,
deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright pro-
tection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and
60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of one or both of the deposited copies of the
Ford Educational Library, Release #14 entitled "MAKING A RUBBER TIRE"
(2 Copies) 1 Reel.

deposited in the Copyright Office on and registered
under Class, XXc., No. ©CLM 2148.

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send
the said copy or copies to me at the following address:

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C. or
to
at

Received above 2 copies

Ford Motor Co
July, 1920-500
Wash Branch

Signed

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

[Signature]
Chief Clerk, Copyright)
Washington Branch
[Signature]

JUN -1 1922
JMD

V Copies Returned

JUN 1 1922

Delivered in person
JMD

MAIN TITLE:

"MAKING A RUBBER TIRE"

Produced and Distributed by Ford
Motion Picture Laboratories
Copyrighted 1922 by Ford Motor Company.

SUB-TITLES:

1. The rubber tree grows in the wet tropical lands about the equator.
2. The rubber producing region of the world.
3. Wild rubber forests and cultivated rubber.
4. The raw rubber goes largely to the United States.
5. Rubber is the latex or sap of a tree growing in the wet tropical region.
6. There are many ways of coagulating or thickening the latex. Acetic Acid is most commonly used for the purpose.
7. Rubber, when washed and rolled out into sheets of irregular surface, is called Crepe rubber. In drying, the maximum surface is exposed to the warm rays of the tropical sun.
8. The raw rubber comes to the factory in mats and biscuits.
9. These mats are cultivated rubber from the Island of Ceylon.
10. The crude rubber is squeezed between rollers to force out the dirt and impurities.
11. After washing, it is dried in vats of high temperature.
12. The raw rubber is mixed with zinc, sulphur and lamp black to give it color and strength.
13. To start an inner tube a thin sheet of rubber is rolled about a metal cylinder.
14. The tubes are vulcanized at a temperature of over 300 deg. F.
15. When removed from the vulcanizer the tubes are like rubber hose.
16. The ends are joined.
17. The valve holes are punched and the valve stems inserted.
18. Each tube is air tested.
19. The cotton for the casing is grown in Arizona.
20. The cotton fabric is tested for flaws, thickness and durability.
21. The fabric is placed in a heavy press and the rubber forced into the cotton.

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(Making A Rubber Tire - Sheet #2)

22. The rubberized cotton is cut into strips by machine and hand.
23. Building a casing by machinery.
24. Each layer is pressed into place.
25. Inside of the mold is the tread design.
26. The casing is shaped in a metal mold.
27. The upper half of the mold is placed over the casing.
28. A Hydraulic press stamps the molds together, forming the tread design.
29. The casings in the mold go to a vulcanizer for heating.
30. Removing the vulcanized casing.
31. After final inspection and cleaning, the tire is ready for the market.

THE END.

This document is from the Library of Congress
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1912-1977”

Collections Summary:

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The Library of Congress